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N. GOODSELL, EDITOR.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered Sept. 29, 1832, *before the Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of Monroe County, by* E. S. MARSH, M. D.

Gentlemen of the Hort and Agricultural Societies:

The occasion that has convened this assemblage at this time, offers to a philosophic and well informed mind, a rich fountain for intellectual gratification. Horticulture is justly ranked among the noblest of primitive arts. Instituted alike for the rational gratification and sustenance of mankind, it is presented to our regard in a two-fold point of attraction, not easily resisted, even by the most unlettered disciple of rusticity. While to the man of refined taste, here is an allurement, strong and ennobling, where he may indulge his heart, by contributing to the physical necessities of himself and his fellow beings.—We said a rational, and might have added, the most rational gratification of the human mind, as it is through nature we are taught to behold nature's God. The mind cannot comprehend, by a single effort, an infinity of perfection; but from created things that excite our admiration, we are easily and insensibly led to adore that creative wisdom, that has ordered all things for the happiness and well being of human intelligences. Enlightened Horticulture is undoubtedly the most attractive science that engages the attention. We usually associate with it, affluence and ease of thought and action, which render society agreeable and happy, and an absence of intense selfish cares about worldly aggrandizement, that narrow and limit the understanding.

A fine garden, a fine orchard, excite invariably pleasurable emotions in the breast of all. We sometimes envy because rivalry is easy, and that is among the stimulants to go and do likewise. More commonly, we enjoy with the possessor, a real pleasure that the easy labor of his head and hands has been bountifully rewarded. Not the least happy feature in the character of this science is, that it recommends itself alike to all, without distinction of sex or condition. The poorest peasant is seldom without his little flower garden, with a few choice fruit trees, that yield for their culture the same rich reward to gladden his heart, as the symetrical and stately array of costly herbage, in the extensive one of his affluent neighbor, The poor widow has also her garden, to which is attached a sacredness that renders violation next to sacrilege. It seems in fact her *next best* to him, of whom she has been deprived by death, as from it is often to be derived her solace, and the sustenance of those that Providence has committed to her care. The association of the kitchen and the garden is very ancient, and this brotherhood cannot be violated without great detriment to both parties. No poverty could long be endured in our land, that is too abject to comprise in its extent, the small patrimony of a kitchen garden.

By the term Horticulture, is embraced, its whole management, whether for fruit, culinary vegetables or flowers, or the whole combined. It will therefore easily be perceived, that generalizing alone, can be adapted to times and circumstances like the present.

Be fruitful, multiply and replenish the earth, and subdue it, is a command from the pen of Inspiration, making it a religious obligation, as well as a duty we owe ourselves and society.—The contemplation of man in a state of nature, was doubtless the cause of this emanation from divine wisdom, as it is conceded generally that the resources of happiness keep pace with the increase of population, till a medium far removed from the savage state is attained, and many generations have yet to arrive and pass away before this is accomplished.

The benefits resulting from associations of this kind, have been abundantly manifested, by the rapid improvement of these arts of life, wherever they have existed. And who among ourselves, but has already felt his hands strengthened, and a resolution to put forth more vigorous exertions in culture and improvement, in consequence of a unanimity of sentiment and action? The natural result of possessing and performing many things in common with others, where, as in Agriculture and Horticulture, there is no draw back, or cause for secular jealousy, is to produce harmony and good order among men; and this effect has already become conspicuous to those who have attended the three exhibitions of this society.

It was organized in 1830, but two years since, by a few friends to good gardening, who sincerely desired that a general improvement for the benefit of all, might be speedily made, and who were conscious that in no other manner, could this object be as certainly and effectually accomplished, as by concerted action.

Their first exhibition, though but a miniature of the second, fully verified their most sanguine expectations, and delighted a large concourse of citizens and strangers, who were eager to witness the effect of what then appeared a premature display of nature's good gifts. Not a little cheered by their success, most of the members made preparations for a second autumnal exhibition of fruits and flowers, by cultivating with care such choice varieties as their means could procure.

The second was held at the Arcade, in this village, on the 30th of last September, and "the result was truly gratifying to every friend of Horticulture." About fifty varieties of grapes were exhibited, many of which, in the language of one whose observations have extended over the principal countries of Europe, "might vie successfully with European productions." In addition, were all the fruits of the season in the greatest perfection. Many beautiful flowers, and flourishing green house plants, that told eloquently of the assistance they had received, and the solicitude with which their doings had been watched, by the ladies of the society. And as if to keep them perpetually reminded of their sanction, when by themselves, the tribute of a splendid decoration with flowers, of a long, well furnished table, was added by their hands. The only draw back and mortification to all then present, was the exclusion of the fair workers of this attraction; and, having been present, I will hazard the opinion, that the greatest amount of chagrin was with the partakers, and not those that were rejected. The effect which might with great justice and propriety have been intended, was a total change of the exclusive and anti-republican doctrine for the more generous one of equal rights.

In the interim of the annual meetings, specimens of early and mammoth productions, have been constantly flowing in, as well for market as early exhibition, and many well merited premiums have been awarded, by a committee chosen for the purpose. These, although trifling, are certainly among the many inducements to try experiments with fruits and flowers, and the knowledge thus obtained has hitherto repaid with four fold the little disbursements to obtain it.

The exhibition for this day could not have been foreseen of course; yet, the generous sentiments of the public generally towards the society, were such as induced flattering anticipations. The result for to-day is truly gratifying in every respect. We look back to the exertions that have produced this prosperity, with feelings very different from those experienced by the artist or mechanic, on the completion of a fine picture or valuable piece of machinery. They have spent days and nights of bodily and mental fatigue, and if now abundantly rewarded for their labor, they contemplate the past many times with a melancholy horror. On the contrary, we have carefully noted the first buddings of a fine fruit tree, removed with delicate care weeds and obstructions to free vegetation, and anticipated from the first the gratifying issue of our agreeable task. During the whole course of vegetation, we have guarded the products of our easy labor with pleasurable solicitude. Confiding entirely in nature's resources to perfect her own works, we could have no misgivings or anxiety as to the event.

While the result of every other calling is problematical in a greater or lesser degree, as they are dependant upon fortuitous circumstances, that cannot be foreseen, Agriculture and Horticulture offer their votaries a never failing reward, that in the main is not exuberant or immoderate, but always satisfactory, and equivalent to compensate for all the toil and rational expenditure of labor and money. And even this reward is never the only inducement to cultivate the earth, as it becomes somewhat insignificant to the unaffected lover of nature's simplicity, who seeks a freedom from the grosser cares and anxieties that agitate the mass of mankind, congregated in towns and cities. He is little a philosopher or a christian, whose piety does not receive an augmentation, and his reason an accession, in holding free converse with nature's bounteous gifts to man. As we remove him from these works of creative wisdom, we sever the strongest bonds of union, and close the broadest avenues to a Deity, that have ever been revealed for the happiness of his creatures.

To the ladies of our Society, it will not be deemed invidious to say, that their encourage-

ment and sanction is indispensable to its prosperity. And while they impart the talismanic attraction to whatever their hands find to do, they can rest assured, the admiration elicited never stops short of its proper aim. It is indeed gratifying to be able to state that this, as well as many other useful and elegant arts of life, are receiving from them much greater attention than heretofore; and we may confidently anticipate the time, when their approbation or censure, shall exert its salutary influence upon theconduct of men, in all the diversified stations of society.

The reviving of Agricultural Societies, marks truly an interesting era in the history of New-York. Great regret to the practical and scientific farmer, was occasioned by their extinction. To such they were beacons, that directed them to better results in all their pursuits. At this interesting period, they should devote much of their leisure in contemplating this subject, and avail themselves of every avenue to enlighten their minds, which reading, reflection and social interchanges of sentiment present. The babbling matter of politics, that are ever distracting this republic, is ignominious indeed, contrasted with the interests of Agriculture. When the man of sense has determined who shall receive his suffrage, his time should no longer be devoted to litigious discussions of party men and measures.

The feverish and inflammatory periodicals, that apparently compose the literature of our country, are designed by money making and hireling proprietors, to act upon the passions and credulity of farmers. Much do they desire their cause should be heartily espoused by you, as their reward depends in a good degree upon the commotion they can create, among the honest and confiding hearts in the country.

It is much to be hoped by good men, that this newspaper passion that has overspread the republic, and levied by far the heaviest contribution paid by honest industry, will give place to a love of substantial literature, that in the end proves a permanent benefit. Agricultural reading is daily becoming more popular, and is designed, as it should, to supplant entirely with husbandmen, the transitory and unsatisfying political excitement with which we are perpetually molested.

Agriculturists have very naturally been divided into three classes, the theoretical, the practical, and the practical scientific farmer, or, one that unites the science with the practice.

It is easy to see the position a good farmer desires to hold in this classification. To be a theoretical one alone, few would have confidence in our sayings, but rather would they wait till experience confirmed or falsified what we taught.—Even theories, however, have their uses, as allurements to investigations,and many times they serve as general land-marks to important discoveries in the arts and sciences. The practical farmer alone, and without science, is in many respects but a machine. He pursues the beaten track of his father, with a heedlessness that many times ends in success to be sure, but if perchance the soil and climate differs, or requires different seed and culture to be prolific, he reaps a stinted reward for his labor, and is generally the victim of his own, or the caprice of others, in applying a remedy. He is willing to abide the decision of any theorist, or make any experiment that can be suggested. The unteachableness of this class is many times lamentable indeed, and degenerates into a kind of obstinacy.—The more such men, of whatever denomination, need intelligence, the greater is the task of instructing found to be, as they are indifferent in proportion to their ignorance. Efforts to change their sentiments are thrown away, and we can only hope for reform in the generation that is to follow them.

The scientific Agriculturist, or one who unites the study with the practice of husbandry, combines the excellences of the others without their defects It is to him that Agriculture has been indebted for the many improvements that have facilitated labor, and rendered it highly productive —that has made the science what it now is, and given it a rank second to none in dignity and importance. He possesses an inquiring mind—is minutely observing—has a talent for reflection and reasoning, by tracing effects to their causes. He calls to his aid Agricultural chimistry and philosophy as far as he is able, with all the phenomena that occur under his observation. He avails himself of every avenue that is presented for accuiring knowledge, by reading and deducing correct inferences from facts. His history might easily be extended, but it is unnecessary, as it is written in legible characters upon the garden and premises of every good farmer in the country.

It has been suggested that the evening associations common in all neighborhoods, might easily be rendered subservient to the purposes of agricultural improvement. Instead of the ordinary debating meetings, call them agricultural associations, or what you please; and in place of debating questions about which very little is or need be known, by the members, choose topics wholly pertaining to the science of farming, as a man is supposed to know most concerning hisown business; and if he does not, he needs information the more, and should either seek it or change his calling at once.

In this manner, an advantage may be derived, wholly unknown in these societies. Perhaps some better method than the common one, of debating, could be adopted—as reading by appointment short treatises on Agriculture, Horticulture, or subjects intimately connected therewith, or perhaps informally discussing them, after they have been propounded a sufficient time for mature reflection. This would impart a spirit and animation to these gatherings, to which they have hitherto been strangers.

The state of Agriculture in this country, is yet in its infancy, and requires much fostering by its friends and guardians to obtain for it that enlightened maturity and perfection, which in this region it seems eminently destined to arrive at.

Let it then become a study as well as a business. The laws of the vegetable creation, or vegetable physiology,are of far greater consequence to the husbandman than all other laws put together. Their study very soon becomes a subject of enticing curiosity, and the student, before he is fairly initiated, finds in himself the germs of philosophy rapidly springing into existence.

The seed composed of the rudiments of the future plant, the germ and cotyledons, is committed to the earth, the proper maternal bosom of vegetables, which serves as a pabulum from whence its nutriment is to be drawn. The germination is accomplished by the combined agencies of the earth, moisture, heat and air, with some supposed auxiliaries, the necessity for which is not clearly understood. Among them are electricity and light, which are found to hasten vegetation, although not indispensable to produce it.

Surrounded by a moist air, and in contact with the earth at the proper temperature, (from 40° to 60°) the pores of the outer rind gradually dilate, by imbibing moisture, which is received into the substance of the cotyledons. They also swell till many times their enclosure is ruptured.

The time during which the different seeds remain in this state before they begin to vegetate, is exceedingly various. Wheat will vegetate, under favorable circumstances, in one day, and parsly requires six weeks. The peach and almond remain in the earth a whole year, and cornus florida two years; but it is well known that stone fruits in general may be made to start much sooner by breaking their enclosures. The ascending and descending portions of the germ, called the radicle and the herb, as they emerge from the seed, choose *instinctively*, as is thought by many botanists, their direction. For this law of vegetable economy seems utterly unaccountable by any other hypothesis.

If we invert the seed a hundred times, the same tenacity or tendency is maintained, till it either succeeds or perishes in the undertaking. The root sustains the same relation to the plant, that the mouth and stomach does to man. They are in fact the locomotives of plants, as they go in search of nutriment. As the distance from their mouths to the stem increases, their numbers are increased, and by continual multiplication, they subserve the increasing demands of the plants, or more properly, perpetuate its life and growth.

The herb, or ascending portion, emerges from its grave, many times, with its ancestral remains as pioneer, till, tired of its burthen, or grown too large to be trammeled in any manner, it casts it off as useless. This portion of a vegetable is much more complex in anatomical structure than the root, as it seems especially designed to perform the office of perpetuating its species. Without giving a general analysis of vegetables, which ought to be studied and well understood, we may mention that the parts common to all plants, are the vessels or channels through which the fluids are circulated. There are, of these, seven sorts, that perform different offices in carrying on the functions of vegetables, viz: the sap vessels, commencing at the extremities of the roots, and carrying the nutritive materials for its use. The proper vessels, which convey the juices peculiar to the individual plant, sometimes denominated its blood; this is sweet, acid, astringent or mucilaginous: it is often milky or red, yellow or orange color, &c. &c. The air vessels exist in both stems and leaves, and are by far the largest in plants. Their direction is spirally, communicating freely with each other. In leaves their office is supposed to be analagous to the lungs of animals, as they imbibe and expel a gas.

The vessels of secretion and excretion, of absorption and the medulary vessels, have each distinctive offices in elaborating and disposing of the juices and excrementitious matter of vegetables.

But by far the most important, as well as interesting part of this study, is the phenomena observed in re-producing its own species. If we remove the fertilizing pollen, no seed will be produced. Cut away the anther on which this is found, or the style of the pistil that conveys it to the germ, and the same result follows. Remove the stamens from one flower and add the pollen from those of another, of the same species, but a different variety, and an intermediate one is obtained that partakes of the nature of both but resembles neither.

Tie a piece of fine gause or paper about the tassel of the Indian corn as soon as it emerges, or before the silk of the ear makes its appearance, secluding the dust or pollen from reaching it, and allow no neighboring communication from abroad, and no corn will be produced. Collect the pollen from the tassel of red corn, and sprinkle it upon the silk of the white, and exclude its own by means of gause or otherwise, and the result is white and red, or the two colors combined.

The agency of the tassel is here clearly demonstrated. It will have been observed by farmers, that the highest and most prominent ears of corn are best filled and largest, while many below and much concealed by leaves, have the rudiments of hundreds of blighted seeds, with a few that are perfect at the lower end of the ear. It is also known that every seed puts forth the filamentous substance called silk, of which the use is evidently that of fertilizing the seed by conveying to it the pollen from the tassel.

The experiment of freely exposing every ear, by removing the leaves and obstructions to the access of this dust, and by supplying it by artificial means in a few cases, would confirm or overthrow this hypothesis, which is certainly a matter of much consideration. If the silk in these ears is not put forth, which has been asserted, the failure is in some measure explained. But I would enquire in answer, if blights have not been known when the silk is fully developed; and whether it is possible for a portion to supply the whole, although not all protruded, if an abundance of matter is furnished?

But this subject cannot further be pursued at present. The study of vegetable physiology, is to the farmer and gardener, what science is to art. Either, without the other, cannot be interesting or useful. The exalted state of Agriculture in the United Kingdom, is owing to the deep interest men of intellectual attainments have exhibited for its prosperity. Their example, as well as pens, have equally contributed to this happy result, till the enlightened husbandman of Great Britain, from the nature and tendency of his vocation, ranks higher among the intelligent and good, than he whose life is devoted to the law or state.

To this rank they are destined in our own happy land, or in any, where virtue and philanthropy are the ruling principles of the human heart.—But, while we eulogize the enlightened tiller of the soil, we cannot forget that, as in every other calling in life, there is yet a great draw back upon indiscriminate panegyric. A sentiment had gained great currency in this country, not many years since, that the very stupid and ignorant class that are always found, should become agriculturists. That they sometimes become useful as hewers, diggers and drawers, is undoubted; and in this capacity, laborers is the proper appellative. But experience has proved them incapable of managing judiciously any description of farms. In this land of equal rights, and I had almost added, equal farms, every neighborhood has examples of poor husbandry, the picture of which is so odious, that you will not at this time be presented with it.

In England, a long and well directed apprenticeship is considered indispensable for a man to prosecute this business successfully. The science of husbandry is not neglected in this preparation. Chimistry and botany, agricultural reading and geology, constitute his studies, as much as anatomy and materia medica those of the physician. Politics and law are alike, distinct professions, with which he has little time and less inclination to interfere.

May we not hope, that the time is not far distant, when our farmers shall become scientific men as a class, when their prejudices shall have vanished, and the standard of agricultural attainments, in these United States, shall be inferior to that of no other country of the globe.

The culture of the grape is again respectfully presented to the members of these Societies, not with a view of offering any thing new or untold, but rather to keep them perpetually reminded that they are the most delicious fruit, and wine the most wholesome stimulant drink, that the vegetable kingdom produces. And that, with little attention, say one half that is annually devoted to raising onions, grapes, to supply a whole family during their season, may be grown. And that from actual experiment it has been ascertained, wine may be made in our own country, at an average expense of three shillings per gallon. With a soil eminently adapted to its growth, a climate propitious to its abundant produce, the lethargy upon this subject is truly inexplicable.

In wine countries, intemperance is known only in name. Here it is a prominent characteristic—a crying sin—and unaccountable is it indeed, that a remedy so easy, so agreeable, has not been before applied. Any amount of cuttings or vines may be had in many parts of the country, and it is gratifying to know the demand for them is rapidly increasing.

The many recommendations, to induce agricultural improvements, in a popular address, is so common, as has rendered this practice seemingly an indispensable requisite. Should it be thought I have not compassed the whole ground appropriately embraced in the limits of such discourse, my apology must be found in the short notice received that I should be called upon, and the imperative duties of another profession. Moreover, a subject to be acted upon, must be carried home to the fireside, and studied with dispassionate feelings, much time, in the heart's own retirement, before innovations can be successfully introduced. But, I leave this ground unoccupied the more cheerfully, as we have an invaluable and prolific source for such suggestions, in the columns of a periodical we all delight to cherish.

Perhaps no calling or profession is less monotonous than that of cultivating the earth. The eye is constantly delighted by changes in the aspect of nature. The sounds of music cease to allure us oftentimes, by becoming too familiar, or constantly repeating the same strains; yet the exhilerating or smiling appearance that nature perpetually wears, is ever varying, as if to present us with all her rich varieties before the alternating seasons shall change their order. Every week, in the life of the husbandman, presents to his hand a new employment, and every day to his eye new delights.

The transition from the toilet to the garden cannot be too frequent, or too strongly recommended. An unaffected love of nature is inseparable from virtue, as a familiarity with her works inevitably tends to purify the thoughts, both by abstracting them from grosser cares for a time, and yielding a lesson in philosophy not easily forgotten.

From the first development in the earth, we carefully and unconsciously watch for maturity, till the "sear and yellow leaf" remind us of the mutability of every thing earthly, a lesson never too often or too impressively taught.

Large Potatoe.—The editor of the Livingston Register says he has in his possession, a Potatoe of the peach blow kind, weighing 3 pounds and 4 ounces; the seed from which it was produced, was planted the 2d day of July. It grew in the garden of Mr. A. STEWART, of Genesco.

☞ ULMUS, on Farm Buildings, will be inserted as soon as the plans can be engraved.

☞ "*Leisure Moments, No.* 10," next week.

☞ The list of Premiums awarded at the late Horticultural Exhibition is postponed this week for want of room.

☞ A communication, postmarked Albany, without signature, shall have a place.

SULPHATE OF LIME OR GYPSUM.

We have received from our correspondent, *Wayne*, four specimens of Sulphate of Lime, or Gypsum, sent to us for analysis. We have not subjected these specimens to a close chimical analysis, for various reasons. First, we suppose the leading object of the inquiry, as to the quality of the specimens, was, whether they were such as were valuable when applied to certain soils as manure, or stimulants to vegetation; and, secondly, whether they were suitable for use in the arts for cements. To both these we can answer without going into all the *minutia* of analizing.

These specimens were numbered, 1, 2, 3 and 4. No. 1 may be considered the first in quality, and is a handsome specimen of brown sulphate of lime, the color evidently darkened by a small quantity of alumine. As the greatest benefit is derived from plaster when applied as a manure upon sandy soils, this minute portion of clay will prove rather advantageous than otherwise; and if used as a cement, it will be equally important, as when cements are made from sulphate of lime which is free from alumine, small portions of it are added, as it renders the cement more hard and durable.

No. 2 is also a fine specimen, little inferior to the other, even in texture, and suitable for all the purposes of agriculture; and also for cements, where color is not important.

No. 3 is a compact specimen, darker in color than the two former ones, and in addition contains a small quantity of magnesia.

No. 4 is more stratified and uneven in quality, but is equal to most of the plaster used in Western New-York.

As we are informed that the quantity appears inexhaustible at the different beds from which those specimens were taken, and which are in the vicinity of Seneca Falls, we congratulate our farmers upon so important a discovery, which we think will prove as lasting a benefit to the western part of New-York, as the gold mines of Carolina will to that state.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the month of September and first half of October, has been unusually favorable for agricultural pursuits. There has been a suitable proportion of shine and showers, and in this neighborhood we had not been visited with frost until the evening of the 14th, when the thermometer descended to 31°, and ice was formed thicker than window glass. Without frost, our forests had already assumed a sear and yellow appearance, and this day (15th) they rain a shower of leaves. Every thing seems to admonish the farmer of the near approach of winter, to prepare for which a thousand things demands his care. But they are pleasant cares. He sees his garners full,—his herds are fat,—and well it may be said, "he rolls in luxuries." But he should consider that he is only a steward, and that "to whom much is given, of him much will be required;" therefore, it becomes him to be industrious and prudent, and not to abuse the many blessings which Providence has showered upon him.

☞ The proceedings of the *Wheatland* Agricultural Society, at their exhibition on the 13th inst. have been received, and their publication will be commenced in our next number.

IMPROVED CATTLE.

The following letter was addressed by the writer to our correspondent, ULMUS, in reply to his communication in the Farmer of the 6th inst.

Canandaigua, Oct. 10, 1832.

DEAR SIR—On perusing the last Genesee Farmer, my attention was attracted by the article refering to cattle, and much to my gratification, I observed my stock was referred to.

I herewith annex the pedigree of Young Admiral, and would remark that his stock partakes much of his fine proportions, and is generally admired. I have sold several of his calves at from seven to nine months old, for $100 each, the spring past, which, in every instance that I have heard from, have given great satisfaction, and in particular a pair that went to Canada, (upper province.) They by far excelled several others exhibited at the fair and cattle show, that were imported from England, and others out of imported stock.

It is very gratifying to me to find my animals worthy of notice. I have spared neither time or expense for eight years past in this business, and have entered *too* extensively into it for my own profit, yet I hope to get remunerated, at least in part. One gratification I have, the self-satisfaction of being instrumental in some degree in improving the cattle of this land of promise. Good cattle generally, and carefully managed, are a source of profit to the farmer—nothing more so—but how very many there are sadly neglected!

From one of my best cows, my family of fourteen in number have had a full supply of milk, cream and butter the season past until within a few weeks. She is principally of the Durham breed—I bought her of G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq. She has yielded about two pounds of butter daily—a part of the time more and the latter part less, giving from six to seven gallons of rich milk daily, with common pasturing, and half a bushel of bran per day, one peck at a feed night and morning. I state this fact to show how profitable a good cow is. In one season, a few years since, from two cows* descended from the old Norton bull of Bloomfield (very good) there was made in my family 322 lbs.: during the same time, the milk sold to the neighbors at four cents per quart, amounted to over $60, and my family, consisting of nine persons, supplied with all the milk and cream necessary for cooking, bread, &c. &c.

These are facts that carry proof along with them, and when I reflect how little pains is taken with cattle, in this prosperous and flourishing country, *with every means*, I am astonished that the opportunity is lost. The efforts generally among the farmers are trifling. They are overstocked with poor, degenerate, half-starved cattle, not worth enough when sold to pay for the hay they have consumed.

I fear I have already tired your patience on a subject that you are most probably much better informed. Please excuse this hasty scrawl, as my time is too much occupied to make a fair copy.

With great respect, your obed't serv't,

L. JENKINS.

PEDIGREE *of Mr. Jenkin's Bull*, YOUNG ADMIRAL, *a Full Blooded Short Horned Durham, from Boston, Ms.*

This full blooded short horned improved Durham Bull, is red and white, was calved the middle of March, 1829, at the seat of the Hon. John Welles, Dorchester, Massachusetts, near Boston, and generously presented by him to Mr. Jenkins.

Sire, Admiral, the celebrated improved short horned Durham Bull, imported from England by Sir Isaac Coffin, of the Royal Navy, (a very costly animal) as a present to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. *Dam, Twin Mother*, descended from a celebrated cow of the stock of Robert Bakewell, Esq. of Dishley, England; G. Dam of the same family by a short horned Durham Bull, owned by Mr. Parsons. G. G. Dam, a celebrated cow, presented to the late artist and eminent painter, Gilbert Stewart, Esq. of Boston, while he was in England, and by him presented to the Hon. James Bowdoin, our late Minister to Spain. This proved a most extraordinary cow for stock, combining all the most useful properties, and more esteemed than any other then in the State. She took the highest premium at the agricultural fair and cattle show before the M. A. Society.

P. S. The above are the mere outlines of the pedigree. The whole would nearly fill a sheet and very interesting, as received from the Hon. John Welles.

* Calves disposed of as soon as dropped.

For the Genesee Farmer.

SILK WORMS.

MR. EDITOR—Though a departure from the beaten track, in the pursuit of an object, is by some thought a misdemeanor, yet I venture to offer an experiment or two, in the hope that others will *act* and judge for themselves. When my silk worms were about ten days old, I placed a few of them on the mulberry, in order to ascertain whether they could be raised in the open air. These few remained fifteen days exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather, at the end of which time they were at least one-fourth larger than those of the same age, kept in the house. They were exposed to several heavy showers of rain, and about the 17th of June, to a cold storm, which lasted two or three days, the wind shifting from N. W. to N. and N. E., and the mercury sinking from 88 to 40 degrees. Yet the worms, at the return of sunshine, appeared as active and vigorous as ever. They continued to thrive about a week after this storm, when a lady bird assumed their superintendence, much to my disappointment; and, I believe, had she allowed them to remain under my care, they would have done better than those reared in the usual manner. If the silk worm *can* be raised in the open air, in this climate, it will save much time and expense, besides being an additional inducement for farmers to engage in its culture. I hope this experiment will be fairly proved or disproved. Let those who have the mulberry in hedge rows, supply them with worms, and cover with a light netting to keep off the birds—a common fishing net will answer if nothing better is at hand.

York, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1832. J. S. G.

Large Wheat Crop.—It is stated in the Cobourg, (U. C.) Star, of the 4th inst. that "Mr. Hinds whose farm is within three quarters of a mile of Cobourg, has just caused the wheat from one acre to be thrashed, which has produced exactly *sixty bushels and eight pounds.*"

For the Genesee Farmer.

THE LA FAYETTE PLUM.

The *La Fayette* plum originated from a stone of the *Old Orleans*, planted with many others on experiment by my much esteemed friend and neighbor CHARLES GIFFORD. The tree first bore fruit in 1828, but attracted not much notice till 1830. This plum is chiefly remarkable for its superior flavor, and for its total exemption from the rot, in a season of unusual wetness, when the Green Gage, the Washington and others, required almost daily attention to remove the decaying fruit from the branches. The following is a description of this fruit:

Form, round oval, regular. *Length*, one inch and four tenths. *Cross section*, nearly circular, diameter one inch and three tenths. *Stem*, set in a slight depression. *Suture*, nearly obsolete. *Skin*, very dark purple, marked by whitish spots and short irregular lines somewhat longitudinally arranged. *Pulp*, yellowish green, adhering to the stone, tender, juicy. *Flavor*, delicious. *Ripens*, about the first of the ninth month.

We have supposed that every variety of *Prunus domestica* has a *bloom* on the ripe fruit; and also a *suture* confined to one side. We consider a cross section of the fruit an improvement.

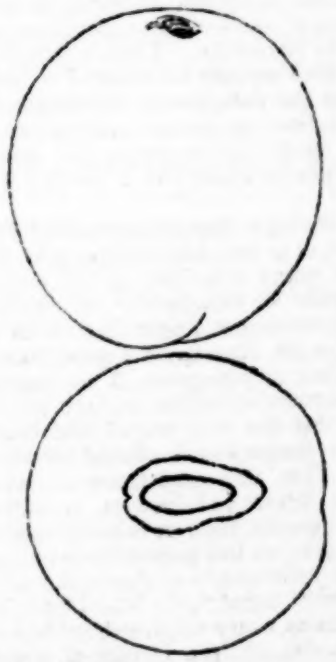
This plum is much superior to that from which it originated; and some other trees which sprung from stones of the same planting, have also produced excellent fruit, well worth cultivating; but the *La Fayette* is the finest.

I have just met a neighbor, an amateur of fine fruit, who gave his opinion of this plum in these words: "It is the best that I ever tasted."

DAVID THOMAS.

Greatfield, Cayuga Co., N. Y. 9 mo. 8, 1832

OUTLINE AND CROSS SECTION OF THE LA FAYETTE PLUM.



Errata—In Gen. Farmer, No. 38.

Page 297, col. 1, for Jethro *F*ull read Jethro *T*ull.
for dispepsia read dyspepsia.
col. 2, for but read bud.
Bo*l*um was printed in a few copies for Bolmar.
Page 300, col 1, for infæliæ read infælix.
col. 2, for promolli read pro molli.

It is said that English herrings are plenty in the waters at and about Wiscasset.

For the Genesee Farmer.

MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

An old and much respected friend of mine seemed interested the other day, with some imperfect accounts which I gave him of the method of keeping bees in garrets. One of his questions, however, I was unable satisfactorily to answer; but took the liberty to say that if he would subscribe for the Genesee Farmer, which contains several notices of the subject, I would write to the Editor, and respectfully request him or some of his correspondents, to furnish the information wanted. Two dollars accordingly were placed in my hands for one year's subscription; and it now devolves on me to redeem the pledge.

The difficulty was this: In the chamber which the bees inhabit, a door is necessary for the purpose of taking out the honey, and it is recommended to keep this locked. Now what is there to prevent the bees from sealing up this door by building their combs across the whole side of the chamber? We know indeed that even in that case, it might be forced open; but if there is any way to prevent the rupture of the combs, and the consequent loss of honey which must ensue from such violence, we shall be much obliged for the information.

I observe that several articles on the management of Bees, within a year or two, have appeared in the New England Farmer; and for such as feel interested in this business, I will select a few particulars which have not yet been copied into this paper.

Extract of a letter from T. W. Sumner, *Esq. of Brookline, Mass.*

"In the summer of 1827, a swarm of bees entered by a small hole under the shingled gutter which is on the top of the cornice of one of the dormer windows of my house; when in, they found abundance of room for working, and no one could disturb them, but by taking down the plaistered ceiling of my upper rooms. You will recollect my house has what is termed a gamble-roof;* the space above the level plaistering, forms a flat triangle of seven feet wide, twenty inches high and at least sixty feet long. I think had they not been disturbed, they might have worked twenty years.

"We did not disturb them, neither did they disturb us, until I took them up in January 1829, on a very cold day. I took down the plaistering about a yard square under the comb and smothered them in the usual way with sulphur. We got two hundred and ninety-six pounds of comb, bread and honey. I have often regretted I did not try to propagate them, for honey in a family is a very convenient article."

In a communication from John Prince, Esq. of *Roxbury*, (which includes the above) he says, "A friend of mine as much as fifteen years since, in taking a house to pieces in *Boston*, found a swarm of bees over one of the dormer windows in the garret, which he had carefully sawed off and secured and carried to *Brighton*, where he kept it several years.

"I understand there has been in the roof of a house in *Brighton*, a swarm of bees for seven years past. They have not had much room to work in, but will not be driven away.

"All these circumstances determined me to prepare a place in my barn.——I have made a tight closet of near ten feet square, and about six feet high in the center—immediately under the ridge pole. The floor is about twenty-five feet from the ground; and is approached by a fixed ladder from the second floor, and *kept under lock*. In this I have placed two hives.—I apprehend from the great elevation of my bee-house, I shall *not be troubled with* [*the moth*] again, as I believe they do not often rise so high from the ground.

"If the chamber plan succeed, of which I see no reason to doubt, *we shall be saved a great deal of trouble*, as we shall be *no longer obliged to watch and hive them.*

"The bees appear perfectly satisfied with their elevated situation."

With these extracts, however, I find my article is acquiring an undue length; and though I should be willing to select a few more, I shall defer that labor for the present. In favor of this plan of managing Bees, it may be remarked that it accords better with their situation in a state of nature than the troublesome method of putting them into small hives; and much less honey is said to be consumed by them in winter. "When the population of a hive is doubled, they do not consume more provisions during winter than a single hive does." See Genesee Farmer, vol. 2, p. 159.

A Farmer.

* A hipped roof is called a *gambrel-roof*.—Webster's Dictionary.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

BREMEN GEESE.

Until I saw a description of them in the Genesee Farmer, I never heard of the "Bremen Geese," lately introduced into New England. I think if they are equally prolific and hardy with the common goose, they must be an acquisition to our farming stock. I have seen many of the beautiful India geese that are raised in some parts of New England and New-York. They are swan shaped, with a long, fine neck, and a broad, black belt or list on the upper side, extending from the bill to the back. The upper part of the bill is raised in a soft, skinny puff to the height of the crown, giving it a graceful appearance. The whole bill is totally black. The eye is black, and encircled in a beautiful golden rim. The color of the body is a greyish brown of rich appearance. The feathers are shorter and thicker, and the down finer than that of the common goose. In some, a tuft of feathers grows on the top of the head. They are very hardy, but not so prolific in our climate as the common goose.—Those of pure blood are scarce. Mongrels are quite common. If not more profitable, they are certainly a much handsomer bird than the others. Their cry is shrill, musical, and when heard at a distance, very agreeable to the ear. Their general size is about that of an ordinary goose, but I had once a pair that weighed about sixteen pounds each alive.

I saw in Virginia, some years since, a flock of most beautiful geese, in shape and size just like those I have described, but in color, of a snowy white. Both male and female were alike in appearance. This flock consisted of about twenty-five, and they were valued at five dollars a pair. I was told that they were more tender and difficult to raise than the ordinary breed, but their beauty made them great favorites. Could I obtain a pair of such animals, I should consider them quite valuable, if only as a matter of fancy. I am surprised that our wealthy farmers bestow so little attention to those minor animals which are so beautiful in themselves, and do so much to cheer and embellish the appearance of the farm. It is certainly a mark of refined taste to cultivate them, and it is also one of those delightful amusements, which, if attenced to, add to the pleasures of home. An attention to their instincts and habits leads us imperceptibly and by degrees to the study of natural history, one of the pleasantest and most useful in the world. To the ear of one who loves the country and its charming scenes of landscape beauty and rural repose, how welcome, as he returns home after the fatigues of absence and toil, or as he walks abroad in the soft mornings of autumn, winding among the hills and along the valleys, is the sound of "the cock's shrill clarion and the echoing horn!"

Ulmus.

For the Genesee Farmer.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE STUDY OF BOTANY IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Botany, in the estimation of many individuals, is a useless and unimportant study—to be pursued only by the wealthy and opulent, whose cares are few and whose hours are unincumbered by the fatigues of physical labor or the toils of business: but botany is one of the most useful, interesting and instructive sciences extant, and is of essential service to the practical agriculturist and gardener; so much so, that if a practical man is no botanist, he has a great barrier between him and all real improvement, which he cannot surmount without exploring the depths of that science. It is true, agriculture may be practiced without any particular knowledge of its theory; established usages may be followed, and long practiced customs imitated; but what is the result? Can such a practitioner progress in the advancement of his profession? Can he advance beyond the limits of his own experience and observation? Can he derive instruction from such accidents as are favorable to his object, or guard against such as are unfavorable? He can avail himself no further than ordinary experience for unforeseen events, while the man of science calls general principles to his aid, and classes circumstances under their true causes by employing a comprehensive system of laws commensurate to every purpose. Hence the great necessity for the cultivator studying the science of botany. By the term botany I do not mean mere nomenclature and classification, but in its more extended sense, which comprehends *systematic botany, vegetable anatomy, or the structure and organization of plants, functions of vegetables*, under which head is embraced the germination of the seed, food of the vegetating plant, process of vegetable nutrition, process of vegetable development, anomalies of vegetable development, sexuality of vegetables, impregnation of the propagation of the species, and evidence and the seed, changes consequent upon impregnation, character of vegetable vitality. *Vegetable pathology, vegetable geography*, or the distribution of vegetables relatively to the earth and to man; and to sum up all, the *origin and principles of culture as derived from the study of vegetables.* Such is the wide and comprehensive field embraced by the science of botany. Such are the

studies its professors endeavor to fathom and explain, and richly are they rewarded by the store of useful instruction derived from its various sources. In the study of

SYSTEMATIC BOTANY, which embraces *glossology*, or the study of the names of the parts of plants; *phytology*, or the naming and describing of plants, and *taxonomy*, or the classification of plants. What an agreeable, healthy and instructive study. We may follow the beautiful artificial system of Linnæus, or the more comprehensive one of Jussieu, which with unrivaled ability exhibits the natural affinities of the whole vegetable kingdom, and comprises within itself an infinite source of intellectual improvement, in the enjoyment of which we may range with enthusiastic delight amid the ornamental parterre or the pathless forest; amid the cultivated field or the mountain glen; in the broad savannah or the "dismal swamp." Wherever we may chance to roam, the broad field of nature affords us a society, in the sweet enjoyment of which we may luxuriate and drink deeply at the fountain of her diversified charms.

VEGETABLE ANATOMY embraces the *external* and the *internal* organization of plants. Here the scientific enquirer will find ample scope for his researches. The field is wide, and embraces every existing vegetable from the sturdy oak to the moss and licken, all of which have their distinctive qualities and peculiar virtues. The *external* organs of plants may be distributed into two classes, the *conservative* and the *reproductive*. The CONSERVATIVE organs are absolutely essential to the growth and existence of the individual vegetable, and comprises the *root*, which attaches it to the soil or substance on which it feeds, and is the principal organ of nutrition; the *trunk*; the *branches*, which are divisons of the *trunk*; the *leaf*, which is only a temporary member, and the *frond*, which is a compound of all the other parts. There are also appendages which accompany the conservative organs, and are denomated gems, glands, tendrils, stipulæ, ramenta, armature, pubescens, and anomalies. REPRODUCTIVE organs are such parts of the plant as are essential to its propagation, and comprises the *flower*, with its accompaniments, *flowerstalk*, *receptacle*, *inflorescence* and the *fruit*. The *internal* structure of plants are reducible into component organs, which are again resolvable into constituents and primary organs, termed the *decomposite*, the *composite*, and the *elementary*. The DECOMPOSITE organs constitute the vegetable individual, as the *seed*, *pericarp*, *flower*, *leaf*, *gem* and *caudex*, with the decomposite appendages. The COMPOSITE organs are the *epidermis*, *pulp*, *pith*, *cortical layers*, *ligneous layers*, and vegetable fibre. The ELEMENTARY organs consist of *fibre*, *cellular tissue*, with or without parenchyma, and *reticulated membrane*, of which the whole mass of the plant is composed.

VEGETABLE CHIMISTRY, or primary principles of plants, is an analysis of the several ingredients constituting the fabric of the plant, or contained within it, and yields by a chimical process several heterogenous substances, such as gum, sugar, starch, gluten, albumen, fibrine, extract, tannin, coloring matter, bitter principle, narcotic principle, acids oils, wax, resins, gum resins, balsams, camphor, caoutchouc, cork, woody fibre, sap, proper juice, charcoal, ashes, alkalies, earths, and metalic oxides. These are capable of further decomposition, and are ultimately reduceable to a very few constituent and simple elements by the agency of mechanical powers. Thus the chimist is enabled to explicate the whole phenomena of vegetable life, and form a distinct conception of the rationale of vegetation, which cannot but be interesting and important to the practical agriculturist and horticulturist, as it "has for its object all those changes in the arrangements of matter connected with the growth and nourishment of plants; the comparative values of their produce as food; the constitution of soils; the manner in which lands are enriched by manure, or rendered fertile by the different processes of cultivation."*

FUNCTIONS OF VEGETABLES.—The life, growth, and propagation of plants, as before observed, necessarily involve the several following topics: germination, nutriment, digestion, growth and development of parts, anomalies of vegetable development, sexuality of vegetables, impregnation of the vegetable germen, changes consequent upon impregnation, propagation and dispersion of the species, evidence and character of vegetable vitality, &c. thus affording a wide range for the researches of the ingenious physiologist, in following nature from the first process of vegetation, through its various steps in the prolongation of the radicle, the evolution in the cotlydon, the extrication of the plumilet, and its expansion in the open air when the embryo is extricated from its envelopes and converted into a plant, and so on until its full perfection, and all its parts are competent for a re-production of the species. During his researches and observations, the attention will naturally be directed to the various agents employed, and the different offices each has to perform; which will bring in review before him a complete physiological phenomena, displaying the nature of the food of the vegetating plant, which it takes up by introsuception in the form of gases, or other fluids either from the soil or the atmosphere; hence, too, the ascent of the sap, its elaboration and descent, with the whole process of vegetable development through the various changes effected by impregnation, in the propagation and amelioration of the species, until they no longer bear any resemblance in respect of quality to their original; for, "who, for instance, as Professor Lindley observes, would recognise the wild parent of the Coe's or Green Gage plum in the savage Sloe, or that of the Ribston and Golden Pippin apples in the worthless acid crab? Or what resemblance can now be traced between the delicious Beurre pears, whose flesh is so succulent, rich and melting, and that hard, stony, astringent fruit, which even birds and animals refuse to eat? Yet these are undoubted cases of improvement resulting from time and skill patiently and constantly in action."

VEGETABLE PATHOLOGY, or the diseases and casualties of vegetable life, which proceeds from wounds, accidents, diseases and natural decay, including such destructive agents as blight, smut, mildew, honeydew, dropsy, flux of juices, gangrene, etiolation, suffocation, contortion and consumption, to all of which diseases the vegetable body is liable, from a vitiated state of its juices, and tends to injure the habitual health either of the whole or part of the plant.

VEGETABLE GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY, comprising the geographical distribution of vegetables, civil causes affecting the distribution of vegetables, characteristic or picturesque distribution of vegetables, and economical distribution of vegetables, which brings us to the last but not least important subject,

THE PRINCIPLES OF VEGETABLE CULTURE AS DERIVED FROM THE STUDY OF VEGETABLES.—The final object of all the sciences, is their application to the wants and desires of man; and as respects vegetables, this is accomplished by the arts of Agriculture and Gardening, the fundamental principles of which, as arts of culture, are principally suggested by nature, and explained by vegetable chimisry and physiology; so that, by properly studying these, man is enabled to surmount the greatest obstructions in the culture of the vegetable kingdom. By imitating the natural habitation of a plant, the success in its cultivation will be certain; and by employing such means as a thorough knowledge of vegetable physiology will naturally suggest, its nutritive qualities may be increased and improved. Hence the origin of draining, digging, ploughing, manuring, shelter and shade; hence the regulation of light, and consequently the practice of blanching vegetables; hence the important operations of pruning and ringing; hence the origin of new sorts of fruits, grains, legumes and roots, and their preservation for future use.

The whole art of vegetable culture is but a varied development of the above fundamental principles, all founded in nature, and for the most part satisfactorily and rationally explained.—My motive in writing these remarks was not with a view of instructing, but to direct the attention of agriculturists and gardeners to subjects of such vital importance. Those who would enter more minutely into the subject, will find an admirable and concise exposition of the subject in the Encyclopædias of Mr. Loudon on Gardening and Agriculture, to which works I am indebted for the essence of the above.

Respectfully, ALEXANDER GORDON
Main-Street, Rochester, Oct. 9, 1832.

*Davy's Agricultural Chimistry.

For the Genesee Farmer.

CHESS.

I have been a practical farmer in Western New-York for thirty-two years, on a small scale, and for the first ten years was very confident that wheat would turn to chess, as the phrase is, and contended strongly for the point. It appears by reading the Genesee Farmer, that there are some of the first rate practical farmers at the present day, who are very confident in the doctrine that wheat will turn to chess, some way or other; and, on a tour to Lockport, I observed in some neighborhoods, wheat fields perhaps a quarter chess, and others that had the appearance of chess fields. In viewing some of those fields, I considered the loss there was to the owner, and casting my eye over other parts of the premises, all things appearing in good order, chess excepted, it produced this impression: that man believes as I did, that wheat will turn to chess. I am satisfied that all the arguments that can be produced will not settle the point, and being here

tofore convinced of the error, by practical demonstration, it induced me to recommend to others who are practical farmers, and in particular those who are in the belief that they, by certain causes, sometimes have sickly or diseased wheat, and they, I think, erroneously suppose this wheat will produce chess. I leave it with the Editor of the Genesee Farmer for insertion or not.

I will first state the causes of my first belief. Those in the neighborhood who had settled before me, held forth the doctrine that wheat, by certain causes, would produce chess. My first sowing wheat was on springy, wet land, or at least some parts of it. I knew I sowed some chess. I observed late in the spring, that in some of the lowest parts of the field, the wheat was killed by being too long inundated by water. At harvesting, in those places, there was abundance more chess than there was in other places. Also, I had a mind to turn a small piece of tillage land to meadow, and having plenty of manure at the barn, straw and chaff being flung over it in the winter and trodden in by the cattle, I spread on this land sufficient to raise it to a high state, plowed it in, and sowed it to oats. After harvesting, there came up a crop of fall oats, or second growth. They were not fed down in the fall. In the spring, I observed all these oats did not winter kill, and told the story to one or two of my neighbors. When it came mowing time, behold! my oats were all chess! sure enough, oats will turn to chess also. Likewise, in planting wheat stubble to corn, there being so much chess around the borders, and some other similar causes.

As to the experiment I have alluded to, I will first state as an introduction, one of my neighbors came to me one day as I was sowing wheat, and asked me if I was sowing clean wheat.—A. Nearly clean. Q. Don't you believe people sow a great deal more chess than they have any idea of? A. I do not know. Q. How many chess kernels do you suppose I can find in a handful of this wheat? A. Perhaps two or three.—He says now we will see. The way was by spreading the wheat on a smooth stone: we found between ten and fifteen. Then he replied, that was the way he convinced people they had no idea of the quantity of chess they sowed; and then went on to state that he had become convinced that wheat, in any case whatever, would not produce chess. I asked him what had produced such a revolution in his mind? A. By my own experiment—and if I would try the same way, it would convince me. I did not believe it; so of course we had a long argument. His rebut against the old doctrine was simply this,—that people sowed abundance more chess than they had any idea of; and when wheat winter killed, one kernel would produce sixty fold more than one would growing in thick wheat; and it being plenty in people's wheat, it was carried in manure into fields, and by feeding horses with it. In short, I told him I should not give it up, but I would try the experiment. At harvesting, I selected a suitable piece of ground for the purpose, the wheat being thin and long headed. I commenced reaping with caution, determined to pick out all the chess and cockle before threshing. I used care in sweeping the barn floor, and used means to prevent the chess and cockle in the other wheat from getting into the field where I was calculating to sow this wheat, either before or after sowing. In a few years I became fully satisfied of my error, and now I will simply state, that I have sowed this wheat successively for twelve or fifteen years, and it was rare from year to year to discover any chess; and for a few years, I looked for my supposed causes on parts of fields, where my wheat had winter killed, either by inundation, snow drifts, or otherwise, and they all ceased. I am confident in believing that those farmers who believe the old doctrine, if they will try the experiment thoroughly, ere long they will be advocates against the idea of wheat turning to chess. As respects the oats I have alluded to, I am satisfied that the chess was carried on to the ground with the manure. It is well known to the early settlers of this country, that for a number of years, more or less, pigeons picked up the uncovered wheat, and it is evident more or less might be destroyed by mice and other causes; and where this was the case, there being some chess sowed, it would produce in abundance. And I will further state, although I apprehend it may seem strange to many, an old pigeon catcher told me he had known them, when they came on the bed, to empty their crops of chess and fill them with wheat. As to mules, it is a well known fact that they will not breed mules; and perhaps some of those who believe that chess is not an indigenous plant, may suppose that it will not produce chess. If there is any of this belief in the present day, if they will take a chess straw with the grains attached to it, so there shall be no mistake, and plant it in a convenient place, and by paying a little attention, they, as I think, will soon be convinced of their error.

P. H.

Palmyra, Oct. 3, 1832.

JEFFERSON CO. CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

In our last week's paper was inserted the report of the viewing committees of the Jefferson county Agricultural Society, without any comment. It needs none with those who are acquainted with the particulars and history of the Society. This is one of the societies which has been kept up by the liberality and enterprise of the inhabitants of that county, since the downfall of the societies established by our legislature throughout the state. A person needs but to travel through that county, to be convinced of its utility. With a climate less favorable to many of the agricultural products of our state than most of our southern counties, they, by their untiring zeal in the cause of improvement, have far outstripped those that have been more remiss, however soil and climate might have contributed to their advantage. The steady course of improvement which has been continued under the stimulant of this Society, has enabled them to produce some of the finest stock that can be found in the state; and the well regulated farming establishments through much of the county, give proof of industry, directed by a good share of correct information on the part of the operators, which, having long been seconded by a liberal spirit, manifested by many gentlemen of wealth, who have been engaged in other occupations in that county, has given an air of wealth, comfort and independence to the whole, which is not excelled in Western New-York. When the cause of this prosperity has been inquired into, it will be found that much is to be attributed to the united exertions of the members of this Society; and as there has never been any charge brought against it for suspected evils, we consider it one of the best arguments in favor of forming county societies throughout the state; and we sincerely hope every farmer in the state will consider it his bounden duty to use all lawful exertions for their re-establishment.

WHEAT.

In our last number was an inquiry signed T., concerning the quantity of wheat necessary for seeding two lots therein mentioned. Most farmers are aware, that the time of sowing wheat makes a difference in the quantity of seed required; when sown early less is required than when sown late. There is also a difference in the varieties of wheat, some kinds sending out more suckers than others. With regard to the quantity of seed, as regulated by the strength of soil, we believe that point is satisfactorily settled, and should be inversely as the strength of the soil, a weaker soil requiring more seed than a strong one. We have known an increase of fifty per cent made in such cases, evidently to advantage.

A letter from Mobile, dated Sept. 20th, says, "Edward King, formerly of N. York, was killed in a duel last week at N. Orleans."

Rochester Prices Current.

Wheat, per bu.	87	Apples,	12½a37
Flour, per brl.	5 00	Lard, cwt.	8 00
Pork, mess, brl.	14 00	Cheese do	6a8 00
do prime do	10 00	Butter	13a15 00
Beef per cwt.	2a3 00	Hams do	7 50
Oats	35	Pot Ash, cwt.	4 25
Corn	69	Pearls,	4 25a4 50
Rye	75	Hides, cwt.	5 00
Barley	50a56	Sole leather,	19a29 00
Hay, per ton,	11a12 00	Harness do.	25 00
Grass Seed,	81a1 00	Upper p.side,drs'd	2 25
Potatoes	18a25	Bundle do	3 00a3 50

GRASS SEED.

CASH paid for Grass Seed, at my store.
Rochester, sept 19–f6m A. CHAPIN.

ELECTION NOTICE.

A GENERAL Election is to be held in the county of Monroe on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of November next, at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, of which a copy is annexed. Dated at Rochester, this 30th day of July, 1832.

E. M. PARSONS, *Sherif.*

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Secretary's Office. }

SIR—I hereby give you notice, that at the next General Election in this State, to be holden on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of November next, a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are to be elected.

And also, that a senator is to be chosen in the Eighth Senate District, in the place of Philo C. Fuller, Jr. whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next.

A. C. FLAGG, *Sec'y of State.*

To the Sherif of the county of Monroe.

N. B. The Inspectors of Election in the several towns in your county will give notice of the election of a Representative to Congress from the 28th Congressional District; and that 42 Electors of President and Vice-President are to be chosen at the general election: Also, for the choice of Members of Assembly, and for filling any vacancies in county officers which may exist.

Exhibition of Flowers.—The committee of the Horticultural Society have not yet furnished an official report of their exhibition of Autumnal Flowers, on Tuesday and Wednesday. It was as splendid an array, however, as the bright eyes of beauty ever rested upon. We spent an hour in admiring them, and even then tore ourselves reluctantly away. The exhibition was intended chiefly for the Dahlia; but the floriculturists brought forward many other specimens of autumnal flowers. Among these a large Boquet of the Monthly Tea-Roses of several varieties, sent in by Mr. Neale, attracted particular notice. The Dahlias were exhibited in gorgeous profusion, and of every variety of size, hue and brilliancy. We cannot designate the names of the contributors, nor pronounce whose were the most beautiful: suffice it to say, that these superb flowers could not have bloomed more gloriously in the gardens of their own native Mexico. We understand that Mr. Gilbert Davis, No. 67 Pike-street, has a single Dahlia shrub, which has been continually flowering since the 1st of August, fourteen feet in height, and spreading forty in circumference! The flowers from this remarkable stalk, were very beautiful. Contributions were presented by Mr. Hogg, Mr. Floy, Mr. Kinnersley, Madame Parmentier, and other florists and horticulturalists, whose names do not occur to us. Messrs. G. Thorburn & Sons, were very large contributors, not only of Dahlias, but of various other specimens. Several gentlemen were likewise contributors from the gardens of their country seats. The flowers from the garden of Mr. N. Prime, were accompanied by rich clusters of grapes. But in the whole collection, we saw nothing more beautiful than a large basket of Dahlias, and roses, and various other blossoms, with which we were presented by Madame Parmentier yesterday. We like to write upon this subject, and only regret that we cannot do it better. "Flowers," it has been said by we know not whom, "are for the young and for the old—for the grave and for the gay—for the living and for the dead—for all but the guilty, and for them when they are penitent." "Flowers are, in the volume of nature, what the expression "God is love," is in the volume of revelation. They tell man of the paternal character of the Deity. Servants are fed, clothed, and commanded; but children are instructed by a sweet gentleness—and to them is given, by the good parent, that which delights as well as that which supports. For the servant there is the gravity of approbation or the silence of satisfaction—but for the children there is the sweet smile of complacency and the joyful look of love. So by the beauty which the Creator has dispersed and spread abroad through creation, and by the capacity which he has given to man to enjoy and comprehend that beauty, he has displayed not merely the compassionateness of his mercy, but the generosity and gracefulness of his goodness. What a dreary and desolate place would be a world without a flower! It would be as a face without a smile—a feast without a welcome. Flowers, by their sylph-like forms and viewless fragrance, are the first instructors to emancipate our thoughts from the grossness of materialism—they make us think of invisible beings; and, by means of so beautiful and graceful a transition, our thoughss of the invisible are thoughts of the good!—*Com. Ad.*

CATALOGUE of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous and Green House Plants, and Bulbous Roots—Cultivated and for sale at the Horticulturul Garden, Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y. 1832.

APPLE TREES—($2 25 per doz. 25 cents each, for a less number.)
Yellow Harvest,
White Junating,
Large Early Bough,
Black Jellaflower,
Newton Pippin,
Ribston do.
Monstrous do.
Ammory do.
Red Baldwin do.
Blue Pearmain,
Seek-no-farther Winter,
Canada Burrowsaw,
Monstrous Beliflower,
Surprise Apple, yellow without and red to the core,
Roxbury Russet,
Rhode Island Greening,
Pum De Grips,
Pine Royal Pearmain,
Vandervere,
Red Spitzenburg,
Flushing do.
Carrolus Sweeting,
Swaar,
Striped Harvest,
Canfield,
Russet Sweet,
Black Winter,
Sour Sweeting,
Harrison,
Gloss Apple,
Siberian Crabb.

PEARS—(38 cents each.)
Early Primitive,
do Green Chisel,
Early Catharine,
do Jargonelle,
do Chaumontelle,
do Seekle,
Brown Beurrea,
Fraser's fine Gold of Winter,
Washington,
St. Michael,
Crasane Bergamot,
Gray Messien Jane,
Autumn Bergamot,
Swan's Egg
Summer Bon Chretien,
Royal Winter,
Windsor,
Knight Capeamont,
Golden Beurrea,
Brochos Bergamot,
Passe Colmer,
Charles of Austria,
Heathcot,
Rebina,
Delia's De Hardeapoint,
Colebasse,
Suere Verde,
Belle De Brussels,
Verte Et Longue,
Virgelense, or Ice Pear,
Longue Verte,
Napoleon.

CHERRIES—(50 cents each.
May duke,
Turkish Bigarreaux,
White Heart,
Elk Horn,
Bigarreaux Blanch,
Large Black Heart,
Carnation,
Late Arch Duke,
Black Tartarian,
Red Bigarreux,
Black Mazard,
Honey Heart,
China Heart,
Downer's Seedling of Massachusetts,
Black Eagle,
Waterloo,
Yellow Spanish, or Graffon

PLUMS—(38 cents each.)
Large Yellow Egg,
Flushing Gage,
Yellow Gage,
Red Diaper,
French Copper,
Bolmer's Washington,
Red Gage,
Smith's Orleans,
Purple Holland,
Purple Magnum Bonum,

GRAPES—(38 cents each, or $3 per doz.)
Early White Muscadine,
White Sweet Water,
Native Grape of Massachusetts,
Robin Eyes, with big clusters,
Red Foot Pied Ruge,
Chasselas from Fontainbleau,
Sauviguon.

QUINCE—25 cents.

STRAWBERRIES.
Willmot Superb—13 cents per plant,
Alpine Monthly, or Ever Bearing—25 cts. per doz. plants,
Large Pine Apple—25 cents per doz.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.
Yellow Locust, 25 cents,
Mountain Ash, 38 cents,
Catalpa, 38 cents,
English Walnut, 38 cents,
Honey Locust, or three thorned Acacia, 38 cents,
Horse Chesnut, 38 to 50 cts.
Abelia, 38 cents,
Weeping Willow, 38 cents,
Honey Locust, or three thorned Acacia Quicks for Hedges, $10 per thousand.

SHRUBS.
Carolina, Syringa, 38 cents
Double Flowering Almond, 38 cents
Yellow Flowering Bladder Senna, 25 cents
Althea Frutex, 38 cents
Lewis' Fragrant Currant 25 cents
Snowberry, with cluaters of snow white fruit, 38 cts.
White Lilac, 38 cents
Purple Persian Lilac, 50 cts.
Purple Fringe Tree, 38 cts.
Scarlet Trumpet Creeper, 38 cents
Chinese Great Flowering Creeper, 50 cents
Sweet Scented Syringa, 25 cents
Barberry, for preserves, 25 cents
Double Yellow Japan Globe Flower, 75 cents
Changeable Hyderanga, 50 cents
Rose Acacia, 38 cents
Purple Lilac, 25 cents
Snowball, or Guelder Rose, 38 cents
Early Sweet Italian Honysuckle, 38 cents
Striped Monthly do 38 cents
Evergreen Box, for borders 25 cents per yard
Best Scotch Gooseberry, $3 per doz. shrubs
Filbert, Spanish, 25 cents.

ROSES—Chinese, or Monthly.
Tea Scented do. do. 50 cents to $1
Sanguine do. do. 50 cents to $1
Centafolio, or Hundred Leaf $1
Hamilton, 50 cents to $1

ROSES—Hardy.
Ever Blooming 50
White Damask 50
Red do. 25
Double Yellow $1 00
Moss 1 00
Cabbage 50
York and Lancaster 50
Cinnamon, or May Rose 25
Burgundy 25
Crimson Velvet 25
Thornless 25
White Bordered and Red Centered 50
Black, or Niger 25
Grand Tuscany 50
Double Scotch 25
Single do 25
Princess Velvet 50
Maiden Blush 25
Swiss or German Rose 50
Singleton's 100 Leaf 25
Semi double Red 25
Maximus 50

Bulbous Root TULIPS.
Early Florentine
Large Double Red
do. do. Red & Yellow
do. do. Yellow
do. do. Rose
Parrot Tulips, Red, Yellow and Green
Melting or Fondant,
Miller's Burgundy,
White Frontignac,
Isabella, much admired as a Table and Wine Grape—remarkable hardy, and a great & constant bearer,
Sweet Guellant,
Muscatelle,
Malvoisie,
Large Muscat,
Black Hamburgh,
Golden Chasselas,
Miller's Grape, white,

Orders for the above this office.

A great variety of Single Striped and Plain Colours Best assortment, $1 50 per doz Common assortment, $1 per doz.

HYACINTHS.
Double Red, White & Blue
Single do do do
$1 50 per doz
POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—13 cents per plant
CROWN IMPERIAL 25
WHITE LILY 12
SPANISH IRIS and CROCUSES—25 cts. per doz
Jonquilles—75 cts per doz

Nursery may be left at
Sept 22-f8t.

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber in Macedon Wayne co., 50,000 *White Mulberry Trees*

WM. P. RICHARDSON.
oct 6-ftf

LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES.
Flushing, near New-York.

WM. PRINCE & SONS in offering their *new Catalogues with reduced prices*, have to state that their *Fruit Trees* are of *large size and vigorous growth* and cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction by their superiority. *Ornamental trees and shrubs* can also be supplied of the largest size, and the collection of Herbaceous plants, Bulbous flower roots, &c. is a concentration of the most beautiful and interesting and unrivalled in extent. The assortment of *Roses* comprises above 600 kinds, 100 of which are chinese and other Monthly roses, and all at the *lowest prices*. The most of the ornamental shrubs and roses are so superior in point of size, that several may be readily propagated from one plant, as the finest only are selected for orders from the immense stock on hand. Of the *Chinese Mulberry or Morus Multicaulis*, there are several thousand trees of good size, the price of which is reduced to $65 per 100, $35 for 50, $9 per dozen and $5 per half dozen. Of the *Dahlia*, the assortment comprises 300 of the most splendid varieties selected from the five largest collections in Europe, and owing to the large increase the prices have been greatly reduced. Those who desire a considerable number of roses, Pæonies, Dahlias, &c. will be supplied at a very liberal discount. About 80,000 grape vines are now ready for delivery, comprising all the choicest table and wine grapes. Of the *Camellia Japonica, or Japan Rose*, near 100 varieties have been extensively increased, and the prices of these and other greenhouse plants are put so low, that this can no longer form an objection. The new catalogues will be sent to every applicant, and every invoice of trees, &c. *has a printed heading, and our signature*, and purchasers who do not send their orders direct, are particularly enjoined to insist on bills as above, as none others will be guaranteed. Those who are not conversant with the varieties of fruits, can obtain the Treatise on Fruits, containing descriptions of about 800 varieties, and also the Treatise on the Vine and on Horticulture, at the office of the Genesee Farmer, and the readiest course for persons at a distance is to apply to their local bookseller to send therefor.—Those venders of garden seeds, &c. who wish quantities imported from Europe, suitable for retailing, will be furnished with a catalogue containing the low prices at which we will import them, and all communications will be attended to with promptitude and despatch. A liberal credit will be given where desired.

WM. PRINCE & SONS.

N. B. Trees of *extra large size* can be sent when desired, which will serve to repair the ravages of the last winter.

☞ Catalogues may be obtained of the editor of this paper.

Orders for Mr. Prince's Nursery received by the Editor of this paper. oct 6-f

GERMAN ALMANACS,
FOR 1833, just received and for sale by
oct 15 HOYT, PORTER & CO.